# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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#### AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY, OLD STRAW MAN FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.-Man BOOTH'S THEATER, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave. -POURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francais) -- MARIE SPERACH AS MARY STRART. LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Brondway. - MAJOE DE

WallACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th street. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, bith street.-JANAUSOURK AS NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -LITTLE NELL AND THE

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 22d st. Overa Bourge La Petry Pausz. WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 50th st. Perform-

OLVMPIC TREATRE, Broadway. THE PANTONING OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE. GLOBE THEATER, 728 Broadway .- VARIETY ENTER-

MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. -- LADY AUDIEN'S SECRET. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Sewery .- VA-

THRATER COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- Comic Youal-SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL. 555 Brow way. Name Minstreley, Farors, Burlesques, &c.

THE ONLY LEON'S MINSTRELS. No. 808 Broadway. -GOOLEV'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - NEGRO MIN

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS VIRGINIA PASTIMES, &C. NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street. Scents in

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION. - ESPIRE
RIDK, Third arenue and Sixty-third street. DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Brosdway.

### TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, October 11, 1870.

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THE FRENCH ELECTIONS. -- The French elections are again postponed. What does it mean? Does it mean that the provisional government has made up its mind to give in? Looking at all the facts of the case this seems to be the most reasonable explanation. If reason rules in the councils of the provisional government France will make peace. She tannot make it better. She may make it

MOOR TROUBLES IN PEKIN. - A despatch was received here last night from Pekin, via St Petersburg, to the effect that more outrages have been committed on religious houses in the former city. The latest announcement says that Catholic churches have been destroyed and that the government refuses to interfere. We hope these reports have been exaggerated, but we are sorry to say that recent manifestations in Pekin and other cities lead us to think otherwise.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS-OUR SPECIAL RE-PORT.-We publish to-day a letter by telegraph from one of our correspondents describing the siege of Paris, in the form of a diary, from the 19th of September, carefully reciting all the incidents which occurred within the beleagured city up to the latest date. From this our readers will obtain a detailed and picturesque account of the events which are as new to the gay life of Paris as they would be to New York to-day should an invading force cut off our supplies of luxury and refinement to which we have been accustomed, and compel us to dispense with gas, to shut up our saloons at night and render our theatres as silent as the grave. All these misfortunes have befallen Paris since armed Germany has invested its walls; and they are admirably told, together with the heroic conduct of the people, in our telegraphic letter to day.

never-ending but still-beginning politi Fronch Republic-The Short-Sighted ctions, will give her a long reign of Pelley of Blamarck and Gladstone. peace. Bismarck and Gladstone in their fears Since the unfavorable result of the recent of a French republic in 1870 are far behind the informal conference between Count Bismarck spirit and progress of the age. and Jules Favre on the question of peace events have taken a shape which promises The Situation is France-Wanted, only an indefinite prolongation of the war in

France. As the agent of the French republic

the mission of M. Thiers to the great neutral

Powers in behalf of peace has so far borne no

fruit. At London the British Premier, Glad-

stone, gave him the cold shoulder, and at St.

Petersburg the Czar positively declined to see

him. At Vienna this French envoy extra-

ordinary, it appears, has some hopes of a

favorable hearing; but we apprehend that

with Austria, as with England and Russia, M.

Thiers will accomplish nothing. The cautious

Bismarck has declared that the great diplo-

matic difficulty disclosed in his interview with

Favre is the want of a responsible government

in France. Nor could Prussia afford to await.

under an armistice, the creation of a respon-

sible French government through a national

election without the equivalent in advance of

material guarantees, which Favre and his

colleagues were incompetent or decidedly dis-

So Bismarck has given way again to Von

Moltke, and so the war goes on; and Paris is

to be bombarded, and its beautiful monuments

of art and taste-the admiration of the world-

are, perhaps, to be destroyed. How a re-

sponsible government for France, in the sense

suggested by Blsmarck, is to be secured

through the prosecution of the war against the

present de facto government we cannot

divine, except through the reinstatement of

the Bourbons or the Bouapartes. Indeed, we

fear that this is the hope and the design of

Prussie, and likewise of England. It is appa-

rent that Mr. Gladstone has no confidence in a

French republic, and has no purpose of en-

couraging an example so antagonistic to the

good old monarchical system of law and

order. The Czar looks with scorn and con-

tempt upon the revival in France of that

hideous revolutionary French legend of

"liberty, equality and fraternity;" and even

Count Bismarck, far advanced as he is in

modern ideas beyond his royal confederates,

speaks of Favre and his colleagues as "the

gentlemen of the pavement." Doubtless,

however, the overruling objection of Bismarck

and Gladstone against a recognition of the

existing de facto French republican govern-

ment lies in the fear that it may prove the

terror of Europe, like the republic of 1793, or

the signal for a general continental upheaval

like that inaugurated with the Parisian repub-

Here, we are convinced, is the difficulty of

Bismarck in coming to terms with Favre, and

here is the secret of the shameful indifference of

Gladstone looking to the indefinite prese-

cution of this deplorable and barbarous war in

France. But Bismarck and Giadstone are

equally short-sighted in their false theory that

a French republic in 1870 means the French

republic of 1793. It means nothing of the

kind. The lessons learned by the intelligent

French people from their first republic, the

Bourbons, the second republic and the Bons-

partes, and from our great and gloriously suc-

sessful war for the Union, have qualified them

to follow our example in a republican govern-

ment. Give them, as far as practicable under

their different local divisions and conditions, a

government framed upon the model of ours,

and France will become as peaceable as the

Nothing, in fact, can be so well calculated to

make France the most pacific of the European

nations towards her neighbors as a govern-

ment like that of "the great American repub-

lic." The French are a quick and somewhat

ments and sensations, and if they cannot find

these things in peace they seek them in

war. The first Napoleon understood them thoroughly; for when not engaged in

a foreign war he was always con-

triving amusements and seasations at home.

The last Napoleon also thoroughly understood

the French people in these things and in

adopting the new imperial role that "the em-

pire is peace" he was wonderfully fruitful in

his schemes of popular diversion. Such were

his improvements of Paris and other cities, his

naval denots, his railways, his universal ex-

positions, his grand fêtes, his grand army dis-

plays, and, above all, his plebiscites. At inter-

vals the demands of French military glory

called for a taste of war, and this he gave

them in Algeria, the Crimea, Italy, China and

Mexico. His last plebiscite, however, was so

great a success that it led him into this ruin-

ous war, and now France wants peace and a

Give her peace and give her a republic on

the model of our government-a president

elected every four years, a Corps Legislatif

elected, like our national House of Representa-

tives, every two years; a Senate like ours,

with the members elected for six years, but so

classed that one-third are elected every two

years : give her a free press, free speech and

relieve her of a standing army, and give the

French departments something analogous to

our State institutions, with their governors,

legislatures and city, town and county officers.

all elected every year or two, and you will

give the French people employment enough

and sensations and excitements enough to keep

them busy in their domestic affairs all

the time. They will be kept so busy

in their elections and so fully excited in the

contests of parties, factions and cliques

for the spoils, and they will be so well satis-

fled with this government "of the people, by

the people and for the people," that they will

not care any more to fight the Germans. They

will have, as we have had and have now, and

are likely to have for a thousand years to come,

their hands too full of their own affairs to en-

We commend this view of the French repul-

lie to the doubting Bismarck and the timid and

apprehensive Gladstone. Prostrate and ex-

handed, France wants peace. Give her peace,

give her the republic and encourage her to

establish it on the United States model, and

she will disturb the peace of Europe no more,

because she will not have the time nor the

desire to intermeddle in her neighbors' affairs.

The same view of the situation will apply to

Spain, to Laiy and to every nation in Europe

more or less. France is ripe for the experi-

ment, and a government like ours, with the

fass and excitements, and fun and glory of land, desiring, fight for,

gage in foreign wars in any quarter.

republican government.

lican restoration of 1848.

United States.

inclined to give.

General.

There is nothing new in a military point of view to note in the great war going on in France. Paris and the investing lines are where they were yesterday, and continue interchanging shots. The Prussians are pushing their works at Meudon and at Sevres, but otherwise they are so inactive above ground that the idea suggests itself that they nay be diligently at work underground, probably preparing a mine to blow the bottom out of some of the formidable forts confronting them. The French, on the other hand, seem to be diligently at work mainly above ground, sending out balloons in great number, and with the resources of French ingenuity they may shortly discover a mode of rendering them effective as implements of war. The rear defences of the Prussians against the expected attack from the south are going on at Toury, Chartres, Maintegon and Malesherbes-points about twenty-five or thirty miles south and southwest of Pariswhere they appear to be massing a heavy force. An army of the republic is said to be marching against them, and a great battle is imminent at Toury, the centre of the rear defences. With the imperfect organization of the new Army of the Loire it will prove a dubious experiment. Everything depends upon the first blow, and a disaster will tend greatly not only to weaken the French force physically but to destroy its caprit and to depress the spirits and enthusiasm of the whole people. At the same time a blow should be struck quickly, for the Prussians are no doubt fortifying themselves in their new position, and will soon be ready to present as imposing a front to the Army of the Loire as General Grant presented to Joe Johnson's army of rellef during the siege of Vicksburg, when, at Big Black river, twelve miles in the rear, he erected fortifications for the rebel general to batter against as formidable as the works of the rebels themselves at Vicksburg. The Army of the Loire appears, however, to muster a goodly number of men, although their organization and experience as soldiers are necessarily imperfect. This would be no insuperable difficulty, however; for, after all, raw recruits in their first battle fight with a bardihood and daring that caution generally smothers in older veterans. What the Army of the Loire and all of the armies of France need is a general. The capture of Uhrich at Strasbourg deprives them of the services of one of the ablest men in the army, and they should make an effort to have him exchanged as soon as possible. Garibaldi is to command all the volunteers in the East, and we fear that the French enthusiasts in this appointment have entrusted too much to an abstraction-to the mere prestige of the Garibaldi name of ten years ago.

If there is not much fighting to report in the war situation this morning there is, at least, much talking. Gambetta, who escaped from Paris in a balloon, has arrived at Tours, and has greatly added to the enthusiasm among the people by a proclamation, in which be shows that Paris is impregnable. There are five hundred and sixty thousand armed soldiers within the city, not counting the marines who man the heavy guns on the forts. The foundries are casting cannon, the women are making cartridges, the raw troops are drilling continually behind the inner works, and there is no danger of sedition or starvation. If these statements are true, and are not the enthusiastic ebullitions of French optimism, we ought fifty thousand men, backed by a heavy artillery fire-upon the weakest part of the Prus-

The National Commercial Convention.

The unanimity with which the members of the Southern Commercial Convention agreed to change its name to the National Commercial Convention is an encouraging sign of the times. It was well that the suggestion should come from the South, and Mr. Macode, of Arkansas, was right in declaring it eminently proper, inasmuch as the Convention bad assumed a national character, to drop the old sectional and objectionable name. Some resolutions offered at the Convention indicate a certain confusion of ideas as to the limits of the aid that can be legitima elv extended by the federal government to State and individual enterprises. For many obvious reasons it is right enough to ask the general government to help the project of establishing permanent levees on the Mississippi river. That project is one of national importance. But the proposition to memorialize Congress in regard to the James River and Kanawha Canal survey. with a view of furnishing a canal one bundred feet wide, eight feet deep and carrying boats of five hundred tons, overlooks the fact that, beneficial as the completion of such a canal would be to Virginia and to the stockholders of the canal company, this undertaking is one of those internal improvements which government should leave to States and individuals. The next yearly meeting of the Convention

will be held at Baltimore. THE CUBAN DEMONSTRATION. - This day wo years ago a portion of the people of the island of Cuba flung the banner of the republie to the breeze and announced their determination to be free. For two long and, to them, dreary years they have fought a brave and resolute fight, struggling against disadvantages, laboring to overcome obstacles, and fighting singly and unaided against a flerce and a relentless enemy. Yet amid all the mishaps, trials, misfortunes and tribulations which those struggling to secure freedom have had to fight against, the spirit of the Caban people to-day remains as undaunted and as defiant as ever. Last night the second anniversary of the proclaiming of the republic was held in Irving Hall. The meeting was well attended, and speeches were made by many soldiers and civilians who have the cause of Cuba at heart. Among those who addressed the meeting were Generals Jordan and McMahon, and both appealed with fervor and feeling to those who were present to stand by Cuba and help her people to win the independence they desire,

The fruits of the bestowal of the right of suffrage upon the colored population will be partially developed in the Northern States at the State elections occurring to-day. In Pennsylvania and Ohio the colored vote has been counted upon as affecting the results for Congressmen in several of the close districts . For example, in the Ohio Third district (where the majority for General Schenck, republican, in 1868 was only four hundred and sixty over Vallandigham) the introduction of a quasi negro rights man in the person of Colonel Lewis D. Campbell as the democratic candidate is calculated to equalize the colored vote in the district, unless the republican managers are more adroit in manipulating the newly fledged voters than their democratic competitors. There is no doubt the high protectionists will strain every nerve to re-elect their champion, Schenck; and, on the other hand, the democrats will undoubtedly put their shoulders to the wheel to throw into Congress a liberal free trader like Campbell. It may be asked what the negro vote has to do with a high tariff or free trade? To answer that question is precisely where the difficulty lies; for any class of voters who are in the market will find purchasers among the political managers on either side. As the case now stands in Schenck's district the republicans, after a careful canvass, claim his re-election by a slightly increased majority over that of 1868. As a general thing the canvass in Ohio has been conducted in a more gentlemanly spirit than that in some other States nearer home; and whatever the result may be it ought to be regarded as the honestly expressed will of the people-taking the colored vote as about

equally balanced. In Pennsylvania some animation has been thrown into the campaign upon this very subject of the negro vote. One of the leading republican papers in the State, the Philadelphia Press, discusses the subject in an elaborate article in yesterday's issue. The whole number of colored voters in Philadelphia is estimated at five thousand, although complaints are made that sufficient attention has not been paid to the registry of the colored men to justify such a calculation. If the canvass had been conducted with the spirit that usually attends a Presidential campaign it is not likely the negro vote would materially affect the result; but as it is it will doubtless have some influence in the closely contested Congressional districts-such, for instance, as Third, where John Moffatt, democrat, had but one hundred and twenty-seven majority over Leonard Myers, republican, and in the Fifth-which includes Bucks county-where John R. Reading, democrat, had but forty-one majority over Caleb N. Taylor, republican.

But whether the colored vote will or will not affect the result in Pennsylvania and Ohio to day it is evident that it has been the subject of some anxiety by both parties. In the latter part of last week a number of colored men were arrested at the wharf in Philadelphia on the arrival of the Baltimore boat, charged with visiting Philadelphia to register and vote the republican ticket at the election to-day. This arrest has given rise to crimination and recrimination not very creditable, according to local authority, to the political situation. But while the democrats allege that these colored people were hired by republicans to go to Philadelphia to vote the republicans declare that the whole affair was concocted by democrats on the eve of election to cast odium upon the republican party and its candidates.

Be all this as it may, it is certain that the party leaders in all parts of the country are making strenuous efforts to enlist the colored voters in their ranks; and their test to-day in Ohio and Pennsylvania will partially indicate far their influence extends in two of the great States north of Mason and Dixon's line.

THE GERMAN FAIR. - Preparations are being made on a very extensive scale for the German fair to be held on the 17th of October, at the Armory of the Thirty-seventh regiment, on the corner of Thirty-sixth street and Broadway. A conspicuous feature of the fair will be a number of fine pictures, exhibited or donated by Mr. Marshall O. Roberts and other eminent citizens. Mr. Daniel Huntington, late President of the American Academy of Design; Mr. Addison Richards, Corresponding Secretary of the Academy, together with Mr. Kurtz and Mr. Schaus, are on the Art Committee. The chairman of the General Committee is Mr. M. A. Wesendonck. The proceeds of the fair are to be devoted to the relief of the wounded within the German lines. This humane object naturally commends itself to the enthusiasm of the German residents in New York and to the sympathies of their American friends. No doubt the fair will prove worthy of a city which has so numerous a population of German birth and origin as to give it a claim to be called the third German city in the world. THE BODINE MURDER TRIAL.-There is a

murder trial now going on in Ulster county which presents a new feature in law cases. A deaf and dumb negro name i Bodine killed Mr. Hasbrouck in February last. The circumstances are yet familiar to our readers, and were peculiarly horrible. But his counsel in court yesterday entered the plea that the prisoner, being an uneducated deaf mute, he, the counsel, cannot communicate with him, and cannot give him a clear idea of his right to challenge jurors to be sworn in his own behalf or convey to his mind any idea of the different degrees of homicide. The counsel therefore makes the argument that, under the law, he ought not to be tried because he is not competent to understand the details of the case nor prepare a proper defence. A jury was immediately empanelled to take evidence as to the condition of the prisoner's mind. The testimony indicated that the negro could express his wishes by pantomime very intelligibly, and that he was naturally very malicious and cruel. The trial was postponed, but the prisoner will probably be sent back to the asylum-another justance of outrageous lack of equity, justice or safety in the law, so long as its quibbles are as potent as

THE REMORED CARINET CHANGES, SO for as Fish and Robeson are concerned, seem to have no foundation, the President having expressed himself willing to keep them if they are willing to stay. Mr. Cox, however, may retire, and General Walbridge may succeed him, but even that part of the rumpr is doubtful.

The Atrate and Trungle Rosts for an Interocensio Canal.

The Atrate and Truando route, commencing at the Gulf of Darlen, on the Atlantic side, and terminating in Kelley's Inlet on the Pacific Ocean, was thoroughly examined by the engineers of Mr. F. N. Kelley, of New York, in 1854, and was verified by our government in 1858 by order of Congress. This is the route originally pointed out by Humboldt as likely to afford one of the best solutions of the great problem of interoceanic communication by means of a ship canal. General Michler, of the United States Army, had charge of the government surveys, and most successfully ran his levels over the entire route from ocean to ocean, substan-

tially confirming the surveys of Mr. Kelley. This route is about one hundred and thirty miles long. With some slight improvements of dredging it is suitable for navigation throughout nearly two-thirds of the distance. The remainder is rock-cutting through the mountains, with but two miles of tuonelling. The distinguishing features of this over all other routes proposed are its feasibility without locks and depth and width of water sufficient to pass ocean steamers and sailing vessels of the largest class, including the Great Eastern itself. These results cannot be obtained anywhere else for anything like a reasonable expenditure of money.

The plans and maps of the Atrato route wer submitted by Mr. Kelley to the institutions of civil engineers and the geographical societies of Paris and London in 1856, for examination, and were discussed with very satisfactory results. The late Robert Stephenson, Brunel, Rennle, Fitz Roy and other able engineers took part in the discussion. Mr. Stephenson, the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in London, declared "that Mr. Kelley had produced more intelligible information upon the subject than had hitherto been given to the world."

What the commerce of the world demands is ship canal deep and wide enough to pass from ocean to ocean vessels of the largest class during any state of winds and tides, and, if possible, without locks. If Commander Selfridge should fail to find, in his next expedition, a practicable route, we can fall back on the Atrato and Truando route, which, together with its other advantages, affords an abundant supply of water without locks.

#### Death of Superintendent Jourdon.

The demise of this efficient officer will loubtless be severely felt in the Police Department. Although his term of service in his recent high capacity was comparatively short he was a part of the effective service of our police system for many years, and was, in fact, in the development of his own skill, a tivity and devotion to duty, the embodiment of the system itself, especially in its detective branch. Since his appointment as Police Superintendent he manifested an extraordinary resolution in the performance of his exacting obligations, and, indeed, even in the face of sickness and death was true to all which his position demanded of him

It is questionable, however, whether an official raised from the ranks of the force makes the best Superintendent. Jealousies and difficulties are said to have beset the path of Captain Jourdan. Perhaps it would be better to select a man for this position whose antecedents might guarantee that there were no prejudices to warp the judgment-no friends to reward or enemies to punish. The Commissioners will probably not disregard this suggestion in filling the place of the late honest and efficient Superintendent.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION AND THE FRENCH GUNBOATS.-The opinion that the brought about by the reported action of the French guabouts in this harbor is denied by despatches from Washington. The proclamation was, no doubt, issued upon those broad principles of international law which it becomes necessary to observe. Such vaguries as the gunboat Latouche Treville may have indulged in do not appear to have been done by the authority of the French Admiral Lefevre, who commands the chief division of the Antilles and North America. On the contrary, that high official is said to have discountenanced anything like a blockade in our barbors. His orders to the French guabouts were simply to convoy the French transportation line of vessels to a convenient distance at sea, but they were not instructed to interfere with the steamers of the German lines or any other ships leaving the port of New York. Probably these French vessels obeyed orders and there was as much romance as reality in the stories about chasing the German steamers.

GARIBALDI IN FRANCE, -Garibaldi has done some good service to his native country. He, more than any sincle individual. Mazzini not excepted, has made Italy a unit. At Aspromonte, however, he was taught that it was possible for a man to attempt too much. If Garibaldi, a cripple, feeble old man, were less vaio than he is, he would not have flung away the honors he has nobly and honorably won. His appearance at the present juncture in France would be highly reprehensible if it were not simply ridiculous. If he falls into King William's hands he will not find him so gentle or so generous as Victor Emanuel.

LAST NIGHT the ladies of Washington city enjoyed a decidedly novel sensation, and one which, no doubt, they desire to have repeated. The accomplished wife of the Rev. Dr. Newman lectured to an audience of ladies, giving a racy description of her journey across the Plains to Salt Lake City and California, her adventures among the Saints, and views of the condition of the Mormon wives. The lecture was extremely interesting, and but one fault is to be found with it-it was "for ladies only."

Dr. NEWMAN has a plan of his own for the aboiltion of polygamy. He wants the births of all Mormon children legalized by special act, but all Mormon marriage contraces prohibited in the fature. This would be an appalling blow at the old patriarchs of the Church. It would leave their interesting families of from seventy to eighty children each on their hands, without a requisite proportion of mothers to take care of them. It would make each pater familias a multitudinous widower with a large family of interestlag children

## CUBA LIBRE

Anniversary Celebration of the Uprising in Cuba.

A Requiem Mass for Fallen Patriots-A Salute of One Hundred Guns-Enthusiastic Mass Meeting at Irving Hall-Speeches by Senor Mestre, Generals McMahon, Jordan, Ryan and Others.

Two years from yesterday the flag of free Cubs. was dung to the breeze at Yara, and the war for the independence of the island was mangurated. The noidering fires of native bate of Spanish oppression burst out in fury and specially. That it was most populous portion of the country. That it was now, after two years of the most desperate energy on the part of the Spanish government—the expen-diture of millions of money, torrents of blood and the most horrible butchery of non-combatants or record—the republic of Cuba exists and is stronger than ever. The citizens of the "Ever Faithful Islo" in this city were quite justified in their joyous cele At ten o'clock yesterday morning a solemn re-

quiem high mass was celebrated at St. Stephen's hurch, in East Twenty-eighth street, for the repose of the souls of the brave patriots who aled in the cause of Cuba and for the American volunteers who iards. An immense crowd filled the spacious edulos was very fine. A grand "catafalque" had been erected in the middle of the aisle, which was entirely covered from sight by wreaths of red and white roses exclusively. Eight large candlesticks entirely encircled the bier, from which depended the legend on a white ribbon, "In commemoration of the martyrs who died in defence of Cuban Independence." Upon a tablet in the centre of the bier were the names of those patriots who have been sacrificed by Spanish baroarity while fighting for their native land. General D. Marmot, Louis Golcouria, General D. Marmot, Louis Arredondo, Leon Medina, Louis Aigero, Medial Garcia, Augarica. Occispedis,

Leon Medina,
F. Algero,
Augarica,
Antonio Zimenez,
Peratto,
Portonondo,
Mercides Verona,

Portonoudo,
Merides Verona,
Maria Guerra,
Louis Ayrestan.
Quite a large number of the friends and relatives of
those mari yrs were present, including Mrs. General,
Golcou 1a, Madam Ayrestan, General McMahon, General Ryan, Villeverdi and others.
At twelve o'clock a gun was fired in the City Half
Park, and the Cuban flag was hung out from the balcony of the Hall by General Ryan, assisted by some
ladies. A large crowd assembled in the Park, while
the Governor's room was crowded with Cubans and
sympathizers with their cause. A number of ladies
occupied the baloony. The appearance of the flag
was greeted with hearty cheers, and when, some
few minutes later, the salute of 100 guns began, the
enthusians of the people assembled was carnest and
long continued.

The Bring having ceased, General McMahon was
introduced to the crowd by one of the Junta, who
was received with lond applause. The General said,
he hoped that the guns fired that cay in honor of
free Cuba would find an echo in the hearts of the
people, and that the conduct of the administration
in bounding down the patriots and aiding the
bloodthirsty sepaniards would be properly rebuked.
It is supposed that the press would, as usual, sneed
at the Cubans for burning powder here in New
York instead of using it on the field in Cuba, He
would answer that, If the press would compel the
United States, or rather the present government of
the United States, to call off their bloodhounds from
the port and permit the Cubans here to aid their
strugging countrymen, the people of Cuba and the
people of the United States would take care of the
rest.

General McMahon was loudly cheered during the tieneral McMahon was loudly cheered during th

then made for General Ryan, who made a few romarks, and received his share of appliance.

THE MASS MERTING.

In the evening an immense public meeting was hed in Irving Hall, which was addressed by several of the brightest and most prominent lights of the revolution. The hall was most tastefully decorated with flags of republics only, and any amount of stowers. A spactous platform had been erected with sitting accommodations for thirty or forty persons. These were occupied by many gentlemen who have been prominent in the Ouban movement. Tan hall itself was crowded to its utmost capacity, and amost every one present were either Cubans or directly interested in Cuba's welfare, as the enclusiasm evinced by them well testified.

Señor Maetras presided, and upon calling the meeting to order made a few remarks in Spanish, which were warmly applicated. He reviewed briefly the history of the revolution from its inception down to the present moment, and reverted to the until various causes which led to it. He spoke in most patients and touching language of the terrible sufferings and privations which the meen, women and children are enduring, without a marging. From

terrible sufferings and privations which that men, women and children are enduring, without a mermur, from day to day. He also alluded in a deprecating manner to the conduct of the officials at Washington in regard to enforcing the neutrality laws. He did not doubt the direndship of the people of this country; but it was also the friendship of the President and his Cabinet that they desired. He was glad to see a republic springing up in France, and doubted not but that the time is not far distant when this whole world, including poor, bleeding Cuba, will be under a republican form of government. By the help of God and the indomitable will and perseverance of the Cuban people, the gem of the seas will yet be free as the wind that blows.

General McMadhon was next introduced, and spoke briefly, but to the point. He beheld, he said, with shame and indignation the conduct of the Washington authorities towards Cuba. They forbid the departure from these shores of one single article for the relief and all of the struggling pairlots, but still allow Spain to build, arm and equip thirty vessels of war with which to completely shat in the Cubans from the outer world, while in the meantime they are ever praxing about "impartial nontrakity," He, however, thought that Cuba's darkest lays had passed, and that ere another loth of October rolls around she will be free.

General Jardan next spoke. For fully three minutes after he rose to speak the audience kept up such a perfect roar of appliance that one confidence after he rose to speak the audience kept up such a perfect roar of appliance that one confidence after he rose to speak the audience kept up such a perfect roar of appliance that one confidence also the regretted very much his presence there among them, for he would much rather be in cuba battling for freedom. The occasion of the brilliant and enthuslassic gathering, he said, was the and children are enduring nurmar, from day to day in a deprecating manner to the co

there among them, for he would much rather be in cube battling for freedom. The occasion of the brilliant and enthusiastic gathering, he sald, was the birth of a new republic. This republic has struggled he still thought that it needed something like the sudden and unpremeditated uprising which then took place to awaken the people of the "Ever Fathful" to a sense of their duty. The Cuban, he said, had far better grounds for revolting against the spanish oppression than the people of the colonies had when they took arms against the mother country. Spain was everything that was ignoble and tyrannical, but yet Cuba has maintained herself against her for two years with only eight thousand arms of all descriptions. He was soon, he hoped, going back to the Island, and all who could not follow him ha hoped would do whatever eise they could for poor, struggling Cuba. struggling Cuba.

Speeches were also delivered by General Ryan,
Speeches were also delivered by General Ryan,
Senor Peñavao, Carrillo and others, all of whom were
most warmly applanded.

## YACHTING NOTES

The race between the Cambria and Dauntless from Sandy Hook lightship, twenty miles to windward and back, New-York Yacht Club rules, including time allowance, announced to come off yesterday, was postponed, owing to the absence of the feight knot preeze previously agreed upon.

It is reported that Mr. Franklin Osgood has sold his beautiful yacht Magic to Mr. Lester Wallack,

The British yacht Kitten, ten tons burd/m, Captain Watson, arrived here yesterday from, Delaware bay, bound on a pleasure cruise. She is now anenored off Hoboken.

## SAD TRAGEBY IN WILLIAMSBUT.G.

A Child Shot and Instantly Willed by its

A sad and fatal tragedy occurred /yesterday moraing in the family of George Hay, a journeyman cabinetmaker, residing in a tenement house behavoise street, near Morrell, Williamsburg. At about eight o'clock two of Mr. Hap's children-charles, aged seven years, and Andrew, aged four were playing together, when the former found a loaded musket belonging to an elder brother, and by some means discharged it, sending a bining through the back of little Andrew's head, killing him almost instandy. Coroner Whitehill heid an inquest in the case vesterday afternoon, and a ver-dict is secondance with the stave facts was rem-